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Bumper Grain Harvest Around World Raises Fear of a Food Crisis

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—Two years after the world fled from the shadow of famine and food scarcity, a new world crisis threatens.

This crisis is one of too much wheat, not too little and its ominous and statistics are the reverse of those that prevailed in the 1970s. Food supplies were disrupted from 1973 to 1974. Grain is engulfing storage depots as this year's harvest sweeps in North America, Europe and western Siberia. The world now has 40 to 50 million metric tons of wheat in storage, more than it will need in a coming year. Even countries that normally live from year to year have a comfortable margin of grain.

Wheat, which often feeds food in the last two decades, has 18 million tons of food away as it harvests more and wheat.

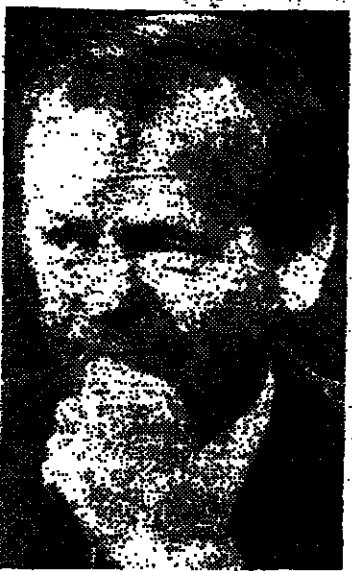
Wheat Debts
1. Bangladesh—the focal of famine relief efforts in 1974—has begun repaying wheat debts. In May, it shipped 40,225 tons of wheat but at it shipped to the Soviet as partial repayment of 3 tons it received earlier in the United States and Canada. The United States and Canada, which together control two-thirds of the world grain trade, prices are sliding toward the level they were early 1972, the point at world food price inflation.

is a strong element of news in this turnaround of grain that threatened some tries with famine and ed the treasuries of others depend on imported wheat. food experts warn that situation also poses grave ss. One is complacency the lingering problem of hunger. The full grain do little to alleviate the stricken of an estimated 100 million persons who have to buy food or who live the reach of food pipe.

World Storm
are in the eye of the said a White House of-

nding to E. A. Jaenke, a nston food consultant, world is rapidly approach- uthers, food crisis, which well be of even greater ide than the last crisis 1974.

main reason for such in the midst of apparent is the absence of any in- onal system for evening boom-and-bust cycles in eat trade. cates of an unregulated arket say that supply and d is the best controller of d supply. In the short e forces of the market-



Bob Bergland

place could push grain prices still lower. But these same forces are also likely to push prices up later on. When that happens, economies of countries all over the world can be strained.

A 1967 agreement between wheat exporters and importers established ceilings and floors on wheat prices. But that agreement quickly collapsed, leaving countries exposed to pressures that sent wheat prices from \$1.72 a bushel to more than \$5 a bushel between 1971 and 1974.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Asked To Admit Indochina Refugees

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—The State Department, in a potentially controversial move, has asked the White House to approve the emergency admission of 15,000 Indochinese refugees stranded in Thailand and throughout Southeast Asia, some of them "boat people" still living on the vessels with which they escaped from Vietnam.

The White House was described by officials yesterday as sympathetic to the department's request but has not yet responded to the proposal. Officials said that the administration was aware of opposition in Capitol Hill from influential members of Congress to admitting more Indochinese without specific legislation. There were also budgetary considerations, officials said, and it was necessary to talk with key members of Congress.

Since the defeat of Saigon in 1975, the United States has admitted 145,000 Indochinese under the emergency parole authority extended to the attorney general. But, even though the attorney general can admit refugees without getting congressional approval, in practice the authority is not exercised without the concurrence of key Senate and House leaders.

A major critic of the program, Rep. Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, extracted a promise from the administration last year, when consenting to the admission of 11,000 more refugees, that no more would be admitted without specific legislation.

Under another part of the law, about 100 Indochinese have been admitted in the last six months as "conditional entry" immigrants. This will be expanded to 300 a month for the next three months.

At present, State Department officials estimated that there are more than 80,000 Indochinese refugees, including about 2,000 "boat people," in Thailand, living in poor conditions in camps or on their boats. An additional 4,800 are believed to be boat cases scattered around the region, mostly in Malaysia.

These refugees are believed to be in desperate straits, officials said, since, with the exception of some Western European countries and Australia, they are not being allowed to emigrate anywhere.

Ethiopia Troops Ready for Push In 3 War Zones

NAIROBI, July 4 (Reuters)—Ethiopia has shifted 10,000 troops to Eritrea province and eastern Ethiopia, and is preparing to attack Tessenet, a town on the Sudanese border, to recapture it from forces of the anti-government Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Front, according to diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa.

But offensive drives in the regions are not expected to be launched until head of state Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has returned from the Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Gaborone.

Meanwhile, the sources said, East Germany and Libya are continuing to shift weapons and ammunition to Ethiopia.

The talk of the Ethiopian troops being driven and driven to dislodge Somali-backed insurgents from the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway and to reopen roads to the besieged towns of Harrar and Jijiga, observers in Addis Ababa said.



Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, left, arrives for session of OAU meeting in Gaborone.

To Create African Nation Kaunda Backs Violence in Rhodesia

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 4 (Reuters)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told the Organization of African Unity summit here today that "the new Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) can only grow out of the barrel of a gun."

He urged the OAU to recognize the Patriotic Front, headed by na-

tionist leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, as the only liberation force in the guerrilla war for control of the white-ruled territory.

"It would be suicidal to allow the existence of more than one army," he told the summit. President Kaunda said he was speak-

ing for all five African "front-line" states confronting Rhodesia. As well as backing the front, President Kaunda said, the OAU should help the "front-line" countries—which also include Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique—to strengthen themselves against aggression.

But the Zambian leader denied that the "front-line" states wanted the right to name Zimbabwe's next rulers. He said there could be more than one political party in the country once Prime Minister Ian Smith's government has been toppled.

The meeting also heard Somalia, sharply responding to Ethiopian charges of Somali attacks on its territory, accuse Ethiopia of black colonialism in the Horn of Africa.

Chief Somali delegate Hussein Abdelkadir Gassim accused Ethiopia of acting like "black colonialists." The tone of the speech was described as similar to that of the Ethiopian head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, when he attacked Somalia yesterday.

Col. Mengistu said Somalia and Sudan were waging a "concerted conspiracy" against Ethiopia.

President Idi Amin of Uganda was applauded when he told the conference his Cabinet had recently awarded him a medal as conqueror of the British Empire.

President Amin said he had been the target of an assassination attempt but did not say whether he was referring to the reported effort to kill him last month.

The President said he has captured some would-be assassins who were part of a conspiracy to kill several African leaders. He added they were responsible for the recent death of Congo leader Marien Ngoussou.

The Ugandan President said African leaders must defend themselves against such conspiracies. The whole Western press had known what was going to happen to him, he added.

S. African Police Use Tear Gas on Blacks
JOHANNESBURG, July 4 (UPI)—Police yesterday used tear gas to scatter thousands of black mourners and students who had attended the funeral of a 16-year-old Soweto student who was shot and killed in recent township violence.

Later, police again used tear gas to break up a group of about 500 blacks hurling rocks at cars, a police spokesman said.

Suarez Appoints Cabinet, Reduces Role of Military

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, July 4 (UPI)—Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez appointed a moderate Cabinet tonight to deal with the country's grave economic crisis and heated demands for regional self-rule. The appointments sharply reduced military influence in Spain's administration for the first time since the 1936-39 Civil War.

Before announcing Spain's first democratic government in 41 years, the 44-year-old Premier reorganized the administration by a royal decree signed by King Juan Carlos. The decree eliminated the Army, Navy and Air Force Ministries, which wielded unusual political power throughout the 37-year dictatorship of Francisco Franco.

From now on the armed services will be represented by the newly created post of minister of defense. Mr. Suarez named Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who served as his chief military minister for several months. He will have the rank of first vice-premier.

The 18 civilian ministers included new faces from the Union of the Democratic Center, the 12-party coalition which helped Mr. Suarez win last month's free parliamentary elections, and five holdovers from the previous government.

The coalition, which Mr. Suarez has tried to forge into a major centrist party with what he has called a "left-leaning social democratic ideology," won 165 Chamber of Deputies seats and 105 Senate seats. There are 350 elected deputies and 207 senators. The King appointed 41 senators.

Five Retained
The five ministers retained by Mr. Suarez—including Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, a Christian Democrat, and Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa, a reformed Francoist—are senators by royal appointment.

Pio Cabanillas, fired by Franco in 1974 as information minister for giving the press practically full freedom of expression, assumed the new Cultural and Welfare Ministry, which will include the media, book publishing, films and the theater. He is the only minister in the 18-month-old monarchy's first representative government who served in a Franco Cabinet. Other Cabinet officers, including Premier Suarez, held high office under the dictator but never held a portfolio.

Mr. Suarez created a new Economic Ministry to deal with inflation, which is at a 30-per-cent yearly rate, and unemployment. The new ministry will be headed by Enrique Fuentes Quintana, a technocrat.

The new finance minister, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, a Social Democrat, was reported hard at work on a report to the nation. He has advocated struc-

Over the weekend Mr. Clavero and other members of the Premier's party proposed self-rule as a goal for the Suarez coalition and the country. The Premier at a recent press conference said that a new regional law will be written by the new parliament.

The issue of regional self-rule is politically loaded. Many Spaniards (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Premier Adolfo Suarez, who picked first democratic Cabinet in 41 years in Spain.

tural reforms in the economy to attract investment, and his program is acceptable to the Socialist Workers party, which came in second in last month's election and elected 116 deputies.

The party has said it will be in opposition and has demanded that the new parliament make the economy and a new constitution the first order of business when its session opens, probably within "the next 10 days."

Minister for Regions

Among the most significant new Cabinet posts was that of minister without portfolio for relations with the regions. Manuel Clavero, a liberal from Andalusia, will assume the post. He is an advocate of a degree of autonomy for all of Spain's regions—his native Andalusia, Catalonia, the Basque country, the Canary Islands and poverty-stricken Extremadura.

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ace Force Leaves Beirut South, Area of Clashes

UT, July 4 (UPI)—ads of steel-helmeted troops of the Arab peace-force were heading tonight as tension escalated the border area with Is-

equipped with 105-mm d the Syrian convoy. The loaded with shells for foms, passed through the quarter of the Lebanese in a southward direction.

rooms were believed to be o the Mediterranean port n which the Syrian cannot go without arousel apprehension.

has set a "red line," to be about nine miles s border, and has said a military presence will not rated south of the line.

Cabinet Meeting
roup movement was made Lebanese Cabinet met President Elias Sarkis to what a government described as the "critical i in the south."

for Blasphemy
run in London
ON, July 4 (Reuters)—s total for blasphemy Britain for 55 years day over publication by s, a newspaper for hono- of a poem about Christ.

oem, titled "The Love is to Speak its Name," s Kirkup, describes the x as Christ's body is wa from the cross.

Mitterrand, Snubbed by Carter, Cancels Plans to Visit U.S. This Year

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, July 4 (UPI)—François Mitterrand, the leader of the leftist opposition forces bidding for power in France, has canceled plans to visit the United States this year after receiving indications that he would not be able to meet President Carter at the White House, French sources reported today.

Mr. Carter's failure to agree in advance to meet with Mr. Mitterrand in Washington later this month is likely to be considered in public opinion here as a boost for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to keep Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist party and its ally, the French Communist party, from winning parliamentary elections next March.

It is also being studied here to see if it represents a sign of a tougher Carter administration

White House Indicates President Would Not Confer With Him

public stand on Western European Communists and their electoral allies.

The Socialists have sought in recent months to project an image of solid and wide acceptability in other Western capitals. They have sought to reassure moderate opinion here about U.S. reaction and other international consequences of a leftist victory here, which could lead to Communist participation in the government.

A Carter-Mitterrand meeting would have been a major plus for these efforts and would have conserved new prestige on Mr. Mitterrand, the left's most likely candidate for prime minister in the event of a Socialist-Communist victory in next year's elections.

Public opinion polls currently

show the Socialists and Communists winning about 54 per cent of the vote and a majority in the National Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would then come under tremendous pressure to choose a Socialist as his prime minister.

The latest national poll released yesterday showed Mr. Mitterrand continuing to be the most popular party leader in France today. His 68-per-cent favorable rating is topped only by Minister of Health Simone Veil, who has a 72-per-cent favorable rating, but who is not a major political figure.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who as President takes a position of being above party politics, and Prime Minister Raymond Barre were not ranked in the poll.

Senior Socialist party officials

visited Washington this spring to sound out the Carter administration on a meeting with the President or at least a chat with Vice-President Mondale in which Mr. Carter might participate at the end.

They had been encouraged by the 1976 presidential campaign, in which Mr. Carter and some of his foreign policy advisers indicated that they were not as rigidly opposed to leftist moves toward power through democratic elections in Western Europe as was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Moreover, the strong possibility that the left may win next year's elections here has led some U.S. officials to argue that the Carter administration should not take an attitude that would be in-

terpreted as hostile by the Socialists.

Mr. Mitterrand, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Washington in 1975, appeared to have strong hopes of a new voyage—built around invitations to speak to academic and foreign-policy groups—that would result in a protocol success to reflect his position as a potential prime minister.

The Carter administration has been careful not to reject flatly a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand, but there has been no response to strong Socialist suggestions that Mr. Mitterrand would be able to see Mr. Carter during a visit this month. That visit has been canceled as a result.

A journey in the fall would follow Mr. Carter's reception of

Prime Minister Barre, who will visit Washington in September, and would also be running close to the French election campaign. It would be even more difficult for Mr. Carter to receive an opposition leader than Mr. Mitterrand reportedly believes, and he has decided against any trip at all in the absence of a clear invitation from Mr. Carter for a meeting.

Government officials emphasize that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has carefully abstained from making any suggestions or requests to Mr. Carter on the Mitterrand visit.

But the two Presidents appear to have established a good personal relationship as a result of their meeting at the economic summit conference in London in May and Socialist hopes for a White House visit for Mr. Mitterrand have been shrinking since then.

Bhutto Charges Denied

ISLAMABAD, July 4 (AP)—The PNA today denied Mr. Bhutto's charge. The PNA vice-president, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, said at a press conference that his party was waiting for Mr. Bhutto's response to a request that all outstanding points of the government-opposition accord be conceded.

He also denounced Mr. Bhutto's government for its alleged "victimization of PNA supporters and government officials."

Yugoslav-U.K. Talks

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters)—Berislav Sefer, a Yugoslav deputy premier, will hold talks with British ministers here tomorrow and on Wednesday on his country's relations with the European Common Market, British officials said today.

Threat to British-U.S. Role

New Rhodesian Party Poses Challenge to Smith, Mediators

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (AP)—A new rightist political party was formed here today as a direct challenge to Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and a threat to current British-U.S. peace initiatives.

Twelve members of Parliament, formerly of Mr. Smith's own ruling Rhodesian Front, met secretly in Salisbury to set up the Rhodesian Action party. The new party calls for a ban on all nationalist movements inside the territory linked to the guerrilla war.

It also seeks to step up the war against the Communist-backed guerrillas and looks to a constitutional settlement insuring the future of all races in Rhodesia.

The aim of the RAP according to a statement released after the meeting of the 12 politicians, is to secure a settlement within Rhodesia for the 272,000 whites and 6.5 million blacks "free from outside interference in order to evolve an acceptable constitutional formula for Rhodesia."

This, to independent observers, implied that the party rejected the current British-U.S. exercise seeking a majority rule constitution through consultations with black guerrilla leaders outside the country and black and white politicians inside.

But it does allow for negotiations, were the new party ever to come to power, between the government and moderate black

leaders within the country, something Mr. Smith has asserted he would do in the event of a collapse of the latest British-U.S. effort.

"The objectives of the new party will be to form a strong opposition to the present government to act as a rallying point of all reasonable opinion," the statement said. It did not say whether this would include black opinion.

"It is the intention of the party to support any constructive moves toward a settlement of Rhodesia's constitutional problem which guarantee unequivocal the permanence of all communities."

The statement said the party would "strive for the elimination in Rhodesia of the political infrastructures of the terrorist organizations," a reference to the black nationalist movements of Robert Mugabe, the Rev. Nkomo, Sithole and Joshua Nkomo.

The party will support in every way possible the execution of the anti-terrorist war by Rhodesian security forces, the statement added.

"The party believes that the best interests of the country can be served by the meeting together of Rhodesians black and white in Rhodesia, free from outside interference in order to evolve an acceptable constitutional formula for Rhodesia."

Auto Explosion Kills 6, Injures 11 At Damascus HQ

DAMASCUS, July 4 (AP)—A car exploded today in front of the Syrian Air Force and Air Defense Command in Damascus, killing at least six persons and wounding 11. Buildings nearby were damaged.

Authorities indicated that the explosion may have been a sabotage act inspired by Iraq. A security source said that documents found in the wreckage of the car showed that it had crossed into Syria from Iraq June 23.

The car was parked in front of the American school, across the street from the command building. Parking is banned for unauthorized persons in front of the command headquarters.

The front wall of the school was extensively damaged but no casualties were reported inside. The school is for children of the U.S. and other foreign communities here.



LEBANESE REFUGEES—Residents of the southern Lebanese village of Yarin, near the Israeli border, leaving their homes Sunday with their belongings. They said rightist Christians had attacked Saturday, killing more than 20 villagers and destroying homes.

Rules Include Ban on News Leaks

Begin Lays Down Law to Cabinet

By William E. Farrell
JERUSALEM, July 4 (NYT)—In the nearly two weeks that he has been Prime Minister, Menachem Begin appears to have firmly grasped the reins of office and to have left little doubt that he expects his coalition government to be tightly knit and free of the news leaks that typified Israel's previous Labor party administrations.

During his 29 years as an opposition leader, Mr. Begin, 63, demonstrated an ability—regarded by some as a penchant for autocracy—to keep the members of his right-of-center Likud party in line.

He accomplished this by a combination of methods ranging from courtness to coercion and always felt impelled to keep a grasp on the day-to-day details of party affairs. A seasoned politician, he was so successful in forestalling challenges that no one figure has emerged within the Likud as a clearly defined successor.

In a manner described by an Israeli official as bordering on the pedantic, Mr. Begin told his Cabinet that he expected to see them at Knesset sessions and that he would not countenance a row of empty seats of absent ministers.

Rules for Decorum
He also set rules for decorum in Cabinet meetings. No smoking during the sessions, he said. No long-winded orations. No intrusion by one minister onto the preserves of another. And no leaks to the news media, a command that many in this media-conscious nation doubt will have much effect.

Mr. Begin said that official briefings of Cabinet sessions will be given to newsmen and he urged them not to pester ministers for added details later.

Some indication that Mr. Begin intended to keep a personal eye on matters came early last week when the U.S. State Department issued a blunt statement in Washington—saying that in Israeli-Arab negotiations for peace to Israel-occupied territories, including the West Bank of the Jordan River, were "automatically excluded from the items to be negotiated."

The statement, viewed here as a pointed jab at Mr. Begin, who has long said that the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are properly part of Israel for reasons that are both strategic and biblical, surprised Israelis, coming as it did shortly before Mr. Begin is to meet with President Carter.

Official Reaction
An official reaction was called for. A Foreign Ministry spokesman asked for comment said none was immediately forthcoming because "this will be for the Prime Minister to discuss."

More than 24 hours later—after high-level discussion about remaining silent—a measured reply was issued with Mr. Begin's approval.

It said the State Department was in error in assuming that Israel was unwilling to discuss the issue of the West Bank and Gaza.

Since taking office little of the fiery opposition orator has been in evidence. As head of the Likud, Mr. Begin often delivered stinging diatribes against the Labor majority.

Read Speech
On the day he took office, he did something unusual—he read his maiden speech as Prime Minister from a text, departing from his previous extemporaneous style of speaking with sometimes a few notes before him.

After his speech, the Labor opposition spoke for hours criticizing the policies of the Likud.

Back to Controls
Mr. Bergland said last week that if the wheat buildup continues in the United States through Aug. 15, he will seriously consider having farmers idle between 10 and 20 per cent of America's 80 million acres of wheat-growing lands. That would be a step back to government limitations on wheat production that existed before 1972. Such a step would be dictated by U.S. political realities.

But it would be a reluctant one for Mr. Bergland because of its possible impact on world hunger later.

According to Harry Walters, assistant executive director of

the World Food Council in Rome, the current wheat price in the United States is "much lower" than the price in 1971 when the farmers' increased costs of fertilizer, pesticides and fuel oil are considered.

Third World
Developing countries have the largest stake in preventing a new price spiral. They buy about 40 per cent of the wheat exported.

Their requirements for wheat to feed growing populations cannot be reduced easily. Bread made from imported wheat—a food that was almost unknown in Asia before World War II—is now a staple in the diets of city populations in Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia.

And for some regimes, the ability to obtain this wheat at reasonable prices is a matter of political survival. U.S. and Arab officials said last week that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat could face political turmoil at home if wheat prices rose sharply again.

Egyptian Cows
Wheat is a crucial component of Egypt's fragile food system. Egypt buys the wheat from abroad and resells it to local flour millers for less than it costs. Food subsidies of this kind cost the government nearly \$1 billion a year. Rioters forced the Sadat government to rescind a threatened cut in subsidies on bread, vegetable oil and tea in January. If the cost of imports increases, the government either will have to increase the subsidies even more or face possible new demonstrations.

Policy-makers say a way to spare Egypt, other nations and U.S. consumers from the impact of a sudden rise in wheat prices would be to create an international stabilization plan to end cycles of scarcity and surplus in the global wheat trade.

Some officials in Washington say the conditions for establishing such a system are more favorable than they have been for decades.

FAO Sees Stock Rise
ROME, July 4 (Reuters)—World wheat stocks will reach 168 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 season, about 40 million tons more than last year, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicted today.

The estimate—equivalent to 18 per cent of annual world wheat consumption—did not take into account stocks in the Soviet Union and China, for which figures were not available, FAO said.

Survey Seeks Compromise With U.S.

Stakes High on Plutonium for Japan

By John Saar

TOKYO, July 4 (WP)—Behind the high security electronic defenses of a plutonium plant, 23 Japanese and U.S. nuclear scientists are searching together for the solution to a giant problem. They must succeed where months of political negotiations have failed, and the answers lie at the frontiers of nuclear knowledge.

Their task is to force a compromise that will salvage a new \$300-million Japanese-plutonium reprocessing plant without betraying President Carter's stand against the global spread of nuclear weapons.

The stakes are high for both nations. U.S. approval of the scheduled start-up late this month of the Tokaimura plant, 96 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, would set a precedent for other nations eager to possess plutonium. A flat refusal of permission would provoke a grave confrontation with Japan, which is the closest Pacific ally and second-largest trading partner of the United States.

Operation of the Tokaimura plant is a burning political and nationalistic issue here. The current joint inspection survey is getting big coverage in the press. Government officials, usually oblique and diffident in talking with foreign reporters, are taking an uncompromising position—Tokaimura must open.

No Intention of Delaying
"Japan has no intention of stopping or delaying the reprocessing program," said Masahiro Kawasaki, an Atomic Energy Division director in the Science and Technology Agency.

Eleven years in design and construction, the plant is capable of extracting six tons of plutonium a year from spent nuclear fuel. Officials argue that Tokaimura's plutonium is essential to the country's energy program in the next two decades.

Shelving the plant and its 400 employees would expose the ruling Conservative party to charges of knuckling under to Washington. The dispute, with the accompanying hazard of lost prestige, is critically timed for Premier Takeo Fukuda. He leads his party into a difficult upper house election July 10.

The United States is Japan's sole supplier of the enriched uranium burned in 12 of its 13 nuclear power plants, and under a 1988 agreement between the two countries, the United States must be consulted before any of the exhausted radioactive wastes are reprocessed into plutonium.

U.S. officials, keeping faith with Mr. Carter's stand against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of weapons-grade nuclear materials, have so far refused approval for Tokaimura.

Discussions between Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Carter in March and two subsequent negotiating rounds failed to break the impasse. Neither side expects the joint report, which the scientists will submit after their nine-day inspection, to end the matter. Yet both are hopeful that the scientists can find a formula for technical compromise which will lead to political agreement.

Japanese Confident
The Japanese are confident. They assume that when Mr. Carter and U.S. negotiators express an understanding of Japan's special vulnerability to energy shortages it signifies a willingness to accommodate the operation of Tokaimura. Sasaki Uno, the Cabinet-rank director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, predicted last week that the plant would open as planned.

Most observers find that increasingly unlikely. It is suggested that the Japanese may be underestimating the Carter administration's determination to draw the line against plutonium.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Lawrence Scheinman, a State Department senior adviser, has carefully balanced U.S. confidence in Japan's peaceful nuclear intentions—"beyond question," said—with concerns about the international impact of Tokaimura. Japan's policies would have a profound influence on the global development of nuclear power, he told a press conference on arrival in Tokyo.

The first major test of Mr. Carter's nonproliferation policy is as tough as they come. The appellant is Japan, the world's third-richest industrial nation, which has been headed toward the development of plutonium-fueled nuclear energy for the last 30 years. Workmen were completing Japan's French-construction reprocessing facility at Tokaimura when Mr. Carter came out against the entire concept earlier this year.

Risk of Shortages
The 1973 oil embargo exposed the risks of Japan's nearly total reliance on imported energy. Contrary to Carter administration predictions, the Japanese believe there will be a world shortage of uranium. Plutonium extends the energy yield of a given amount of uranium by 60 times and thus offers a far greater measure of independence.

Indignant Japanese officials say the United States knew of Japan's plutonium plans and encouraged them as recently as three years ago. "We were good students and did what the teacher told us," one senior bureaucrat said, "and you abruptly changed the policy."

The United States has sought to persuade the Japanese that reprocessing is unnecessary and uneconomical—particularly since the plant can treat only 210 tons

of nuclear waste a year. The effort now is to determine whether reprocessing plants like Tokaimura can be safeguarded against the theft of plutonium or its diversion into nuclear arms.

The solution preferred by the United States is the conversion of the plant to the manufacture of a plutonium-uranium mixture that cannot be used to weapons. The Japanese claim that even if the so-called co-processing technology was proved, it would cost \$10 million and a delay of two to three years to adapt Tokaimura. However, they are ready to cooperate with the United States in the development of co-processing for use in future plants, officials said.

Possible Solutions
The U.S. scientists believe there are 10 to 15 possible modes of operating Tokaimura, and not all would require extensive and time-consuming modification. Japanese officials are prepared to offer a compromise solution. They would not disclose the details, but since the first eight months of Tokaimura's operation are scheduled to be a "hot" test

run, which will not be plutonium, there may be for negotiation.

The final agreement, according to well-informed observers, involves a limited start-up would confine radioactive fission to a portion of plant while reprocessing and possibly adaptation is in the remainder.

Fukuda Hopeful
TOKYO, July 4 (UPI)—Tokaimura said today that he believed the United States would permit Japan to start operation of its nuclear fuel reprocessor plant outside Tokyo by the end of this month.

Mr. Fukuda said U.S. and new scientists now engaged in a joint inspection of the plant are expected to submit findings to both governments next week.

In subsequent talks between the two governments, he said, Japan will seek U.S. consent to start operation of the plant and "I hope—and am convinced—that the plant will be operational."

Fanatical Moslems 'Execute' Captive Ex-Minister in Cairo

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 4 (NYT)—Moslem religious extremists tonight said they "executed" a former Cabinet minister whom they had been holding since they kidnapped him from his home in the Cairo suburb of Helwan early yesterday.

Callers identifying themselves as members of a secret religious organization called "Repentance for Sin and Retreat," telephoned foreign news agencies and said the body of Mohammed Hussein Zahaby had been left in a rented apartment in the northern suburb of Zeitoun. Mr. Zahaby was minister of religious endowments until last year.

Police later said their men had combed every house in the area and had found no trace of a body. They termed the calls a "hoax."

An Islamic scholar, Mr. Zahaby had criticized the extremist religious underground severely both as a minister and a writer in the government-controlled press.

Talks Failed
The callers said Mr. Zahaby was killed after negotiations with the government through intermediaries failed to produce results by 5 p.m., the second deadline that the kidnappers had set. The first was for noon today.

The kidnappers had asked for the release from prison of 60 members of the sect.

At one point in the negotiations this morning they had asked for a plane to fly the kidnappers and those to be released from prison to an unnamed destination outside Egypt.

Ankara Asks Demirel to Form Cabinet

ANKARA, July 4 (Reuters)—Turkish President Fahri Koruturk today asked former Premier Süleyman Demirel to try to form a government following the defeat of Premier Bulent Ecevit's minority government in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Mr. Demirel, who led the fight to block Mr. Ecevit yesterday, said that he would start work immediately, but he added that it would take at least 10 days to form a new government.

Mr. Demirel is expected to try to renew the shaky rightist coalition that he led in government until elections June 5.

His Justice party, the strongly Islamic National Salvation party and the ultra-rightist Nationalist Movement command a total of 229 votes in the 450-seat National Assembly.

Plagued by Quarrels
But their alliance was plagued by quarrels when they governed before and the Salvation party has not yet committed itself to rejoining the coalition.

Mr. Demirel will remain caretaker Premier while Mr. Demirel works on forming his cabinet.

Mr. Ecevit lost a vote of confidence by 229 to 217. He said at a news conference yesterday that "obvious parliamentary arithmetic" showed that any government formed without the support or participation of his party could not be valid.

French Disavow Brezhnev Report

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters)—France formally denied today a U.S. newspaper report that attributed to French officials information that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, 70, was too old and sick to negotiate with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a visit here two weeks ago.

André Arnaud, official spokesman for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, rejected the attribution of the report in the Washington Post (UPI, July 2-3) to French government sources.

Mr. Arnaud said he was very surprised that statements other than those made at the time of Mr. Brezhnev's visit had been attributed to official French sources.

E. German Baby In Escape Attempt
BERLIN, July 4 (AP)—German officials said today a 6-month-old child was dead in the trunk of a car used to smuggle people into Berlin.

The child apparently, an overdose of drugs had kept it asleep during the escape attempt. The child was found Saturday morning by the East German agency ADN. It said East Germans had been into custody, along with specified number of W lines.

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FAO Sees Stock Rise
ROME, July 4 (Reuters)—World wheat stocks will reach 168 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 season, about 40 million tons more than last year, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicted today.

The estimate—equivalent to 18 per cent of annual world wheat consumption—did not take into account stocks in the Soviet Union and China, for which figures were not available, FAO said.

إلى ما لا يحصى

With Foreign Investment

U.S. South's Rising Economy Takes on International Tone

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, July 4 (UPI)—The booming Southern economy is taking on an increasingly international tone.

Within the last few weeks, two of the world's largest foreign banks have opened offices in Atlanta, planning has begun for linking Deep South and European market centers by air, Georgia has opened its third overseas trade office and Gov. George Busbee of Georgia has completed his sixth foreign tour in search of more industry and markets.

"It's all indicative of the South's new clout and competitiveness," said Irvine Morris, a Department of Commerce trade specialist based in Atlanta. "There's a lot of business to be had down here."

The developments of the last few weeks follow a five-year period in which the number of international companies with offices or plants in the South more than doubled in some states. In Georgia, probably the most

internationally-oriented South-east state, the number climbed from 135 to 248, with 21 countries represented.

Good Mix

"The mix is good in terms of both industry and nationality," reports Jeffrey Arpan of Georgia State University's Institute of International Business. "The British are all over us with all sorts of things. The Japanese are heavy in Georgia with textiles. The Germans are into South Carolina with chemicals and tires."

"We're over there scouting. And now, here they come with their banks and the like."

The foreign banks that are moving in appear, for the most part, to be following industry from their home countries. But over the long run they expect to add new, domestic clients and thereby help alleviate the South's chronic shortage of development capital.

Some studies indicate that the region draws 20 per cent or more of its capital from elsewhere in the country.

The latest banks to move in are the Bank of Tokyo and the Algemene Bank Nederland of Amsterdam, both with assets exceeding \$50 billion. Earlier this year, the Swiss Credit Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and Barclays Bank International opened offices in Atlanta.

"Most of these banks have long operated out of the main money centers in the country, like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles," Robert Moler, Georgia's deputy banking commissioner, said. "But now they are opening up offices in the South because this region is the new economic frontier. We're competing."

"They see Atlanta as the transportation and banking center of the South. And thanks to far-sighted laws pushed through by Gov. Busbee and by Jimmy Carter, when he was governor, Georgia can accommodate them. We don't let them make deposits, but we let them make loans and so forth, which is most important to international trade."

Florida recently passed a similar law. Miami, already deeply involved in Latin American commerce, is expected to benefit.

Half a dozen airlines, including Delta of Atlanta, are asking federal air transportation officials for permission to open up the first jet route between London and Atlanta's airport, the busiest in the world after Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

Other cities that enjoy heavy international air traffic, particularly New York, strongly oppose the move.

"That opposition is all part of the Northeast effort to halt Southern growth," Gov. Busbee said. "There's also an effort in Congress to pass laws to keep more foreign banks from coming down here. Same thing. The air route would give us nonstop access to Europe and would help Europe think more in terms of Atlanta and the South."

The governor said that foreign investment in Georgia was almost \$1 billion and was providing jobs for more than 15,000 Georgians. The state's annual exports, he added, doubled in value over the last decade, to almost \$1 billion.

"We just finished spending almost \$60 million to improve the port down at Savannah," Gov. Busbee continued. The state recently opened another trade office in Greece "to push trade through Savannah," he said.

Leading Cruise Port

The South's ports, once primarily exits for cotton and naval stores, now handle a wide variety of goods. Miami has become the country's leading cruise port, with 16 liners hauling out more than a million vacationers yearly.

Norfolk, Va., and New Orleans have long been major U.S. ports. But in recent years, as Southern industry has grown and interstate highways have put cities like Savannah and Mobile, Ala., nearer to inland America, the lesser Southern ports have expanded.

Charleston, S.C., Jacksonville, Fla., Miami and Mobile have also spent millions for modernization, particularly to compete in the race for containerized cargo. Charleston's emphasis on sea trade has helped that old city's economy to get away from over-dependence on tourism and military bases.

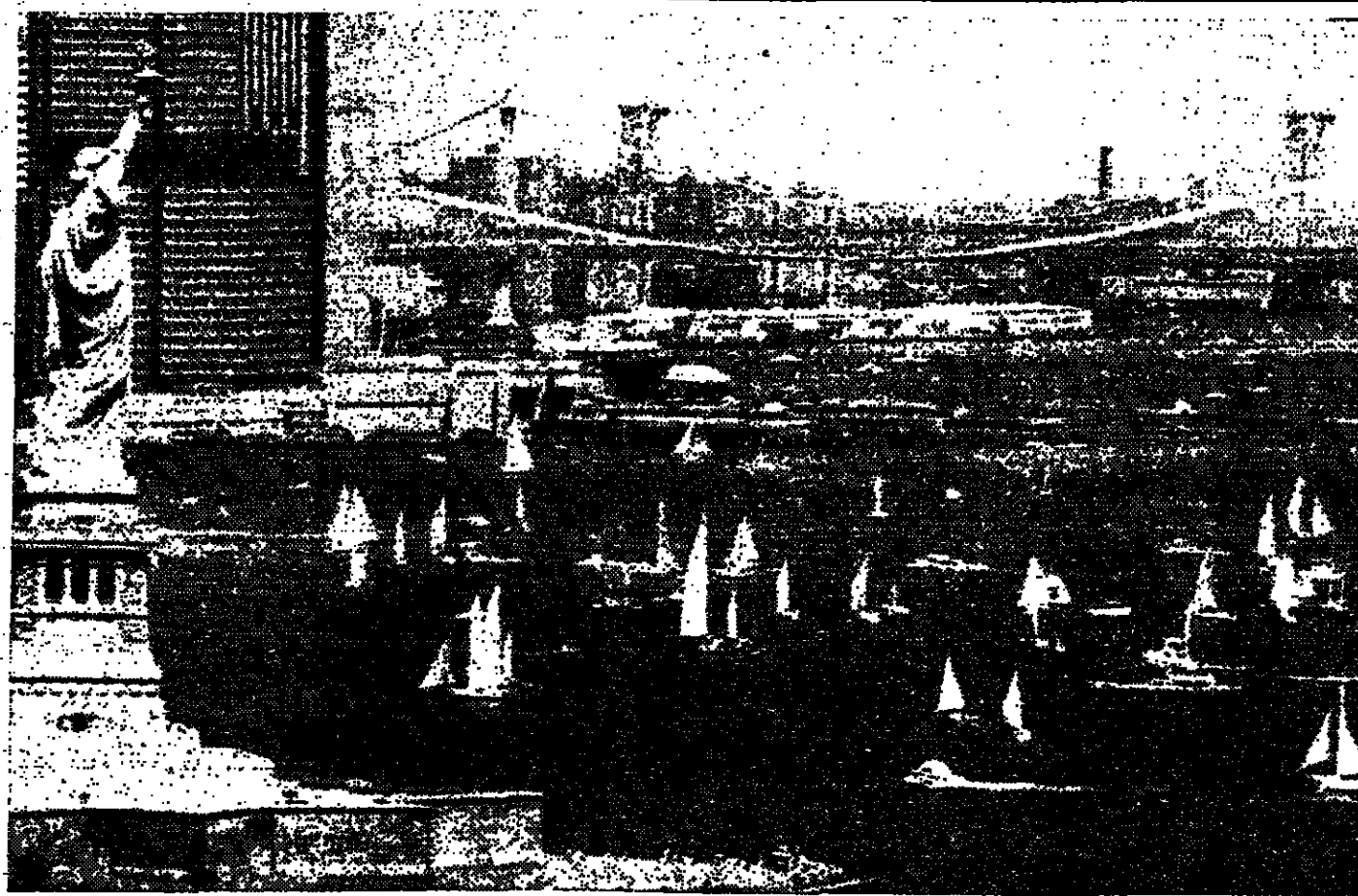
Foreign consuls now have 17 trade and consular offices in Atlanta, eight of them opened in the last two years. And Southern banks in inland cities, particularly in Atlanta, are building international sections.

Fifteen years ago, there were two men in the international department of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta. Today, the department has 150 employees.

Some Postal Rates To Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—Postal rates for second-class publications, book records and non-profit mailings will increase Wednesday.

The postal service said the average increase for most publications is 21 per cent, above the old rates. The increase is the sixth annual step in a plan approved by Congress to phase out taxpayer subsidies for the mail rates used by publications. Letter mail and several other classes of mail are not affected.



Parade of sailboats passing through New York Harbor Sunday during weekend celebration of Fourth of July.

Nautical Salute, Fireworks, Frogs Mark Fourth in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—A traditional fireworks display on the grounds of the Washington Monument, a nautical salute to the United States and a challenge by some West Virginians marked the nation's 201st birthday.

Tired of hearing about the annual Calaveras County Frog Jumping Contest in Angels Camp, Calif., residents of Fayetteville, Va., challenged California frogs to a jumping contest with West Virginia

frogs. The challenge was part of Fayetteville's July Jamboree. In New York City, a parade of sailing craft drew tens of thousands of spectators to Manhattan's waterfront yesterday. Activities today included parades and an ethnic festival,

ending with a fireworks display along the Hudson River. Philadelphia staged a parade and fireworks today. In Boston, big crowds were expected to hear a 21-gun salute from ransoms aboard the Constitution, "Old Ironsides."

Feminists Join Conservative Groups

U.S. Women's Drive on Porn Making Strange Bedfellows

By Molly Ivins

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI)—Conservative women's groups that have traditionally been in the forefront of the U.S. anti-smut campaign may be startled by their newest allies—women who believe in free love, sex education, abortion on demand and equal rights for homosexuals.

Feminists have begun to discuss, analyze and organize against the dehumanization of women, as demonstrated by new and violent trends in pornography. Some leaders of the feminist movement who in the past have opposed anything they viewed as a curtailment of civil liberties are now arguing for the elimination of the new pornography on the ground that it is more important to fight the degradation of women than to protect the civil rights of the publishers involved.

A meeting of New York feminists was held last week at the home of Susan Brownmiller, author of "Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape." Among those in attendance were Leah Fritz, author; Gloria Steinem, editor of Ms. magazine; Robin Morgan, author of "Going Too Far"; Adrienne Rich, poet; Lois Gould, columnist; Grace Paley, short-story writer, and Sherry Hite, who compiled "The Hite Report." Although these women are all New Yorkers, their views tend to have a national impact.

There is nothing new in the feminists' distaste for pornography. Even soft-core porn—such as the Gibson Girls without

clothes, once featured in Esquire magazine—has long been considered insulting by feminists.

But the kind of pornography that provoked the meeting is considered by the group to be much worse than soft-core. Record-album covers now frequently feature brutalized, mutilated or murdered women, women in chains, women screaming in pain. Fashion magazines include picture layouts of women being beaten by men.

"This is meant to humiliate and degrade and it will encourage violence against women," Miss Morgan said.

"The human body is not obscene," said Miss Steinem. "But this is not sex, it is violence. It encourages acceptance of the idea that violence is a legitimate part of sexuality."

The tactics and strategies of the fledgling group are still under discussion. Those interviewed explained that they could not speak for the entire group, which is tentatively being called the Women's Anti-Defamation League.

"One thing we obviously don't want to do is tangle head-on with the civil libertarians," Miss Brownmiller said. "We are not going to smash any presses or try to stop anyone from printing."

One legislative remedy the women seem inclined to seek is a city ordinance limiting display of pornography. Some women are already boycotting local newsstands to protest the pornography that they see when they buy other publications.

"There are a number of things that can be done about pornography short of eliminating it, and one is to keep it inside, under a counter," Miss Steinem said. "If someone wants to see it, he should have to go into a store or theater and ask; it now assaults everyone who walks on the streets. The legal precedent lies in the nuisance principle. A man who exposes himself in public isn't protected by the First Amendment, he's a nuisance."

Miss Rich, emphasizing what the group sees as a need for an educational campaign, said that consumer action can be effective in some cases—such as when an advertisement for a Rolling Stones album was recalled after protests.

The feminists seemed aware of the possibility of setting off a backlash. Feminist struggles for sex education and freedom of sexual preference could fall victim to an overzealous anti-porn crusade.

For example, the New York Legislature, in the wording of a recently passed bill intended to stop child pornography, managed to include legitimate sex-education books.

The thought of feminists involved in anti-pornography efforts brings to mind the possibility of some peculiar alliances. One envisions the National Organization for Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution marching shoulder to shoulder in the war against porn.

This matter of alliances has already produced differences in the group. Some of the women are prepared at least to contemplate making alliances with traditional anti-smut groups. But other activists cannot see cooperating with, for example, the Roman Catholic Church, which opposes abortion even to save the life of the mother, or with Anita Bryant, who believes homosexuals are suffering from a curable disease.

Eastern U.S. Most Affected

Power Plants Using Oil, Coal Linked to Pollution Death Toll

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—As many as 21,000 persons die east of the Mississippi River annually because of pollutants exhausted into the air by power plants burning coal and oil, according to a study financed by the government.

These persons die from one to 15 years short of their expected lifespans, due mostly to heart and lung failure brought on by chronic respiratory diseases such as bronchitis and emphysema. The lung diseases are believed to be caused by sulfur dioxide gas and microscopic sulfate particles, combustion products of coal and oil that settle in the lungs.

These are some of the conclusions of scientists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York and the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, who have been at work for two years on a portion of a still-secret energy study for the National Academy of Sciences.

Financed by a \$3-million grant from the Energy Research and Development Administration, the study was designed to take a comprehensive look at the pros and cons of nuclear power and the alternatives to it.

An Estimate

The study emphasizes that its figure of 21,000 deaths from sulfur pollutants is nothing more than an estimate. The study says it can only infer that the deaths were due to air pollution and not some unexplained cause.

The Brookings and Carnegie-Mellon findings warn that if the nation turns to coal as its principal alternate source of electricity, it can expect as many as 35,000 premature deaths by the year 2010 instead of the estimated 21,000 taking place now. The study predicts 35,000 deaths will result from lung disease even if electric power plants install expensive devices to filter out 80 per cent of the sulfur exhausted by their smokestacks.

One of the most striking findings of the study is that the smokestack gases exhausted by power plants in the Midwest are roughly 10 times more harmful to persons in the East than to Midwesterners living within 50 miles of the power plants.

Tall Stacks

The main reason is that the up to 900 feet tall smokestacks, built in the last 10 years to carry air pollutants away from the power plants, discharge the pollutants at a height at which they are caught by westerly winds and brought to the East Coast. The study identifies power plants in Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania as polluters of New York and New Jersey.

The study says the death rates and air pollution have been ana-

lyzed in more than 100 Eastern cities where increases in the death rate have been identified with increases in air pollution.

The study will recommend that if U.S. power plants are ordered to switch to coal, as President Carter has suggested, they be ordered to burn coal with the lowest sulfur content. The study will also recommend that power plants burning coal be equipped with equipment to take out to 90 per cent of the sulfur before it leaves the smokestack.

Dr. King, Salk Get Top U.S. Civilian Award

WASHINGTON, July 4

(AP)—President Carter announced today he is awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award, to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Dr. Jonas Salk.

The citation said Dr. King, a civil-rights leader who was murdered in Memphis in 1968, "was the conscience of his generation."

The award to Dr. Salk, who developed the polio vaccine that bears his name, said: "Because of Dr. Jonas E. Salk, our country is free from the cruel epidemics of poliomyelitis that once struck almost yearly."

Guardsmen Are Used In Wisconsin Prisons

MADISON, Wis., July 4 (AP)—About 1,600 National Guardsmen have filled posts left vacant at state prisons and other institutions when members of the Wisconsin State Employees Union went on strike.

The walkout occurred early yesterday just before contract talks broke off. Gov. Patrick Lucey implemented a contingency plan and the guardsmen went on duty under a state of emergency. The transition at penitentiaries went smoothly, state officials reported.

Washington Subway

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI)—The second section of Washington's new subway system opened Friday, linking the city center with its western suburbs in Virginia across the Potomac River.

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Newton Jailed on U.S. Return, Asserts He Expects Acquittal

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (UPI)—Black Panther leader Huey Newton, who fled to Cuba 2 1/2 years ago to escape charges of murder and assault, returned to the United States last night. He said he was a victim of a plot by the CIA and the FBI.

Newton, 35, also the party's chief theoretician, was greeted at San Francisco International Airport by about 500 Black Panthers after his flight from Canada.

"I believe I will be acquitted although it will be difficult to get a fair trial," he told supporters in a prepared statement.

He was taken to Oakland, where he was booked into the city jail.

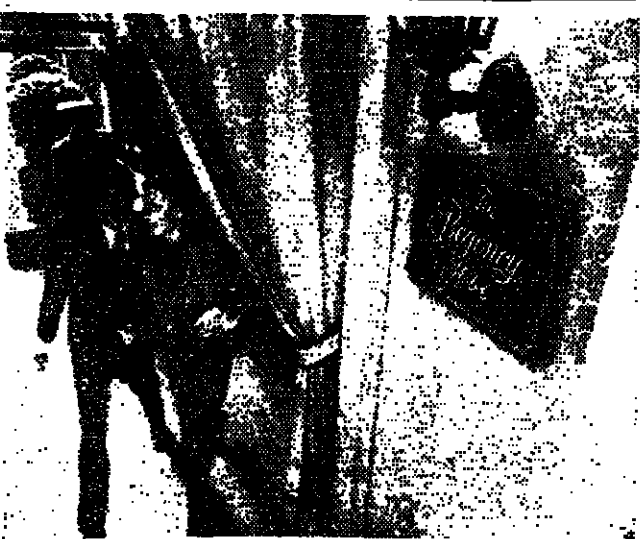
Newton flew to Canada from Cuba on June 25 because there were no direct flights to the United States from Havana. He

had planned to spend 10 days in Canada conferring with his attorneys, but because of trouble with immigration authorities he left sooner than he had intended.

Newton was accompanied on the flight from Vancouver, British Columbia, by his wife, Gwen, 37, and Black Panther party chairwoman Elaine Brown. Newton told the crowd at the airport, "I have returned to be free of the false charges leveled against me. I want everyone to know I have not killed anyone."

He said that when he fled the United States, he was aware of a government conspiracy to have him killed and to destroy the Black Panthers.

Newton had been charged with the Aug. 6, 1974, shooting of Kathleen Smith, 17, in Oakland. She died on Oct. 31, 1974.



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2 Gunmen Held In Death of Haiti Envoy to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4

Reuters.—Two gunmen who killed Haiti's ambassador to Brazil told police they were hired to kill assassins by the first secretary at the embassy.

But the first secretary, Louis MacKenzie, was quoted by a Brazilian news agency last night as saying he knew neither of the killers. He also denied any involvement in the murder.

Police said the ambassador, former Mehru, was shot in the neck yesterday as he left a nightclub hotel bar in the north-east Brazilian city of Salvador. The two gunmen were identified as Geraldo Pereira dos Anjos and Israel Motta da Silva.

Police said the gunmen told them they were promised 50,000 uzeiros (about \$3,500) for the job but had received only 1,500 uzeiros (about \$100) to pay for a trip to Salvador.

9 Turks Die in Fight

ANKARA, July 4 (AP)—Nine

persons were killed and five wounded in a shootout between warring over ownership of farming land in eastern Turkey, the state radio reported Sunday.

French Retreat From St.-Tropez

By Hebe Dorsey

SAINT-TROPEZ, France, July 4 (UPI)—Producer Sam Spiegel says he loves Saint-Tropez "because I'm away from it."

That is what has happened to this small harbor, once the haven of such painters as Signac, Segonzan and Van Dongen that suffered a worldwide explosion of notoriety thanks to Brigitte Bardot and the topless fad.

Like many Saint-Tropez lovers, Mr. Spiegel has ducked into the privacy of a villa, up in the sweetly scented, pine-covered hills, with two pools and enough room to enjoy his friends and work.

Mr. Spiegel said the villa took four years to build. He moved in last week. Before that, he used to escape on his yacht, which he now keeps in Monte Carlo.

"We never go out," he added. "Last night was an exception."

The previous night, he went to the newly opened Papagayo restaurant, taking along a group of friends, including international lawyer Pierre Seloumoff (he was the late Aristotle Onassis's legal counsel for 15 years) and writer J.P. Donleavy, with whom he is working on a film based on the latter's book, "A Singular Man."

Brigitte Bardot has turned into a homebody, too.

Favorite Dish

"She loves very small dinner parties," a friend said. "Four, six at the most. Her favorite dish is *ailoli* (a mayonnaise sauce with garlic) and her favorite pastime is *belote* (a card game)."

Her latest flame is a Yugoslav sculptor, Myros Brozek. She is reportedly building him a small house next to her own at Mandrague. It is to be called "La Petite Madrague."

Günther Sachs, record tycoon, Eddie Barclay, actress Michèle Morgan, Bernard Buffet, Sophie

Homebody
Brigitte
Bardot and
boyfriend,
sculptor
Myros Brozek.

Mediterranean Photo

Litvak also have houses near here. Romy Schneider reportedly just bought one.

From June till September, all those people stay home, which is a wise thing to do. For Saint-Tropez, at that time, gets totally spoiled by honky-tonk and hordes of sloopy tourists, who hang around the harbor and cause monumental traffic jams.

"When I go to the market, I never hear a word of French," said Yvonne de Peyerimoff, foreign sales manager at Saint Laurent, who has had a house here for 30 years.

"Saint-Tropez is simply not equipped to accommodate all those people," said a spokesman for the tourist office. "Its population is 6,500. In summer, it swells to 35,000."

According to film director Roger Vadim (who put Saint-Tropez on the map with "And God Created Woman" starring B.B. then his wife), the camping grounds that surround Saint-Tropez bring the daily number of visitors to 200,000.

Vadim is so alarmed that he wrote a long piece in the current

issue of Vogue for Men, denouncing the greed of promoters who are making a steel and cement nightmare of what used to be one of the loveliest spots on the Riviera.

What else has changed in Saint-Tropez?

It has become more international and less Parisian. "The French cannot afford that life-style anymore," said Patrice de Colomont, who runs the popular Club 55. "The days when they used to come in groups of 15, and drink champagne like there was no tomorrow are no more. They are now staying home."

Same story at the multimillion-dollar Byblos Hotel built 10 years ago with a lavish hand by Prosper Gay-Para, a Lebanese.

"Our clientele is entirely foreign," said manager Claude Martet. "Americans come first, followed by Germans, English and Italians."

The ostentatious gangs of people who used to lead rowdy lives and never seemed to go to bed before 6 a.m. have dropped out of sight.

the Mountain, said Patrizia is one of 50,000 women who pawn their furs every summer—simply for the storage facilities or to have a little extra money for vacations.

"The summer also brings us a rash of family jewelry, silver candlesticks and platters, hi-fi and anything else people fear might be stolen from their apartments while they're on vacation," Mr. Gallerati said.

"A lot of people just pawn the stuff to make sure it will be there when they get back," he said.

Rome's Monte di Pietà, now run by a savings bank, was founded in 1539 by a Franciscan monk, Giovanni Calvo, who had been charged by Pope Paul III

to find a way to combat the usury of moneylenders, at that time charging up to 86 per cent interest.

"Our interest rates are still much less than the 22-23 per cent that the banks charge," Mr. Gallerati said.

"We charge 5 per cent a year for amounts under 5,000 lire (\$3.70) and up to 18 per cent a year for amounts over 1 million lire (\$1,136)," he said. "That way we favor the poor—those who own something worth more than to pay more."

Anyhow, most of the people who come here either couldn't qualify for a bank loan or are so desperate they can't wait the two or three weeks it takes to get one—here it only takes five minutes."

Bargain Hunters

For tourists, the Monte di Pietà is a fun, off-the-beat-track "visit to the Rome of the Romans. The pawnshop, located in a piazza by the same name just a few steps from the colorful Campo dei Fiori marketplace, has a wide variety of "finds" for the serious bargain hunter.

The pawnshop's showrooms are a treasure house of engraved gold pocket watches, coin collections, sapphires, rings, silver tea sets—all interspersed with sadder baskets of faded and darned sheets, the unused contents of hope chests and children's toys.

"Actually, these things up for auction represent only 1 per cent of our stock," Mr. Gallerati said. "Nearly 99 per cent of everything pawned is redeemed eventually."

A ticket attached to each item gives the estimated value of the article and the day it will come up for auction.

If a buyer doesn't have time to attend the auction—or if bidding in a foreign language is frightening—it is possible to submit a secret bid by inserting a deposit token in a special machine.

Special System

The machine seals the bids which are opened only at the end of the public bidding," Mr. Gallerati said. "We have the system worked out so no one can seriously overbid in a secret bid."

"If, for instance, the last public bid in the auction is for 2.6 million lire (\$3,000) but someone has made a secret bid of 3 million (\$3,600), then they would win—but would pay only the 2.6 million plus 5 per cent for a total of 2,730,000 lire (\$3,100)."

As in the public auction where each raised finger indicates a 5-per-cent hike over the starting bid, the secret bids can never set the buyer back by more than 5 per cent of his competition's bid.

Those who visit the Mountain—by choice or by necessity—should take a few minutes to view the fine baroque, 17th-century chapel of Carlo Maderno just to the right inside the main door.

"The chapel was constructed," Mr. Gallerati said, "because both the pawners and the buyers sometimes feel the need of a little prayer before they get down to business."

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LONDON STAGE

Stoppard and Previn Team Up for Play

By John Walker

LONDON, July 4 (UPI)—A prison cell occupied by two men: One, weakened by the effects of torture and a hunger strike, clings desperately to his sanity; the other, jaundiced listening to a symphony orchestra playing in his head, is mad. As the same man watches with growing incredulity, the madman stands on his bed and plays a triangle to accompany the music he hears, exciting his performance when he misses his cue. Then, when the music is over, he looks down happily at his bewildered companion. "I know what you're thinking," he says. "The cellos are rubbish."

The opening moments of Tom Stoppard's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour," his new play for six actors and a symphony orchestra, announces the jokey note that he maintains throughout despite the seriousness of his subject matter—a protest at the imprisonment of Soviet dissidents in mental hospitals.

The hour-long work was given its world premiere at the Royal Festival Hall as a one-night stand with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by André Previn, who also composed the music that forms an accompaniment and counterpoint to the action.

The audience, maybe relieved at being able to laugh so much at such an occasion, gave the play a rapturous reception although it must be ranked among the least successful of Stoppard's works. It is too clever by half, so stuffed with vaudeville-styled cross-talk, jokes, puns and riddles ("Give me a word for the harpist. Plucky!") that his theme is buried under giggling irrelevances.

Conformity

His integration of actors and orchestra is ingenious but incomplete. The real orchestra is not only there to play the imaginary music the madman hears; it also serves as a symbol for a state conformity that is breaking down.

"The Jew's harp has applied for a visa," the madman laments. But, physically, the actors are trapped on three small platforms among the musicians. And after

right, as are the sets and costumes and especially the movie conventions. But, Canby adds, "Why should a man of Mr. Scorsese's talent be giving us what amounts to no more than a film buff's essay on a pop-film form that was never, at any point in film history, of the first freshness?" He adds, "This is a painful movie, being nervy and snug."

"MacArthur," starring Gregory Peck and directed by Joseph Sargent, "covers too much ground too quickly," Vincent Canby says. "It is extremely effective in delineating the extraordinary contradictions in the man." Peck "is remarkably good. He not only looks and sounds like the general, he also makes the character disconcertingly appealing when he is being his most outrageous."

It is shot in a series of flashbacks set in the frame of his 1962 farewell address at West Point, covering the period between his campaign in the Pacific in World War II and his final falling-out with President Truman.

The supporting characters, Dan O'Herry and Ed Flinders, "are little more than mouthpieces. But even this seems fitting," Canby says. "One of the reasons why 'MacArthur' is so disturbing is because, at unexpected moments, it's so moving."

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter K. Thayer

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

	German	Swiss	Shilling
Dollar	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
Mark	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
Yen	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
£	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

July 4, 1977

	Price
Yen	100
Gold	1,000
Silver	100
Platinum	100
Crude Oil	100
Gasoline	100
Coal	100
Wheat	100
Soybeans	100
Corn	100
Cotton	100
Wool	100
Iron Ore	100
Steel	100
Aluminum	100
Copper	100
Nickel	100
Zinc	100
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Cancer strikes in every country in the world

July 4, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates are not bank-to-bank account selling rates.

	\$ DM		£ L.H.		Sfr. Swiss F.	
American	2.4850	4.2430	10.722	77.85	1.6580	10.383
Brussels (C)	35.85	61.32	15.450	47.25	1.4700	5.9220
Frankfurt	2.3175	3.9800	7.2325	29.91	1.6425	10.511
London	1.7500	4.1000	10.755	42.95	1.4700	10.383
Milan	654.70	1.32	320.54	109.55	1.4700	5.9220
Paris	2.3885	8.232	210.930	—	1.5330	18.8200
Stockholm	1.7500	—	100.82	—	1.4700	10.383
Switzerland	—	—	100.82	—	1.4700	10.383
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	1.4700	10.383

The following are dollar rates only for the London foreign exchange market:

Dutch krona:	6.0135	Shilling:	38.565	Dollar:	1.975	Peseta:	49.632	Schilling:	16.545
Sw. krona:	4.3885	Yen:	265.07	Norw. krona:	5.2136	Fia. mark:	4.0250	Belgian franc:	35.93
Hong Kong:	6.4720	Singapore:	5.1365	A.4.6638:	Costa:	5.3446:			

(*) Units of 100. (2) Units of 1,000. (3) Units of 10,000.

(*) Amounts need to buy one pound.

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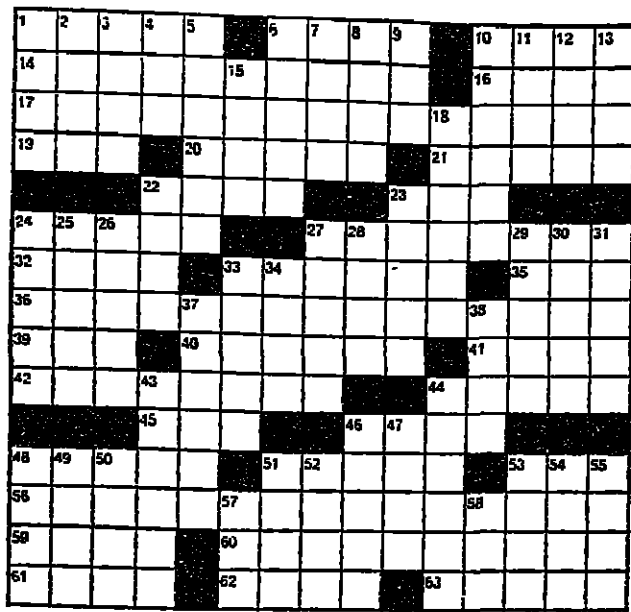
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- Great amount
 - Rescue
 - Art or wool
 - Decorative
 - Relative of a yuca
 - Never? Well, almost
 - C or F, e.g.
 - Souvenir
 - Mill product
 - majesty
 - Wind direction: Abbr.
 - Where a Venus was found
 - Constellation
 - Kind of dance
 - Magical novel
 - A playground
 - pair?
 - Bolivian export
 - Prefaces
 - Term in knitting
 - Offerings on a Florida menu
 - Grazes on the sea
 - Certain support
 - Qualified
 - Elder
 - statesmen
 - "Saki" was his pen name
- DOWN**
- Cave dweller
 - Cheap production?
 - Old
 - Cowhand
 - Retinue group
 - C.S.A. troops
 - Sorry
 - Now?
 - Satiny
 - Swindle
 - Lake in Ireland
 - Suffix with
 - huoy and exult
 - Miss West
 - Strikes sharply
 - Kind of dance
 - Conceited
 - Sprite
 - Bombard
 - "I cannot tell"
 - City once saved by geese
 - Boat-bottom
 - Clansman of Adam
 - Dead Sea
 - monastic
 - What
 - Rover's offering
 - Crony
 - Facing a glacier
 - Gloves for Bench
 - Booth or Newnan
 - Met soprano Mitchell
 - Burnt residue
 - Part of a goblet
 - Offspring
 - Piece of pottery
 - Whumpers
 - Made a mistake
 - Agent: Suffix
 - Resist
 - Fencing gear
 - Dolls up
 - Headline-makers
 - in spring
 - Bancroft and Boelyn
 - Mawr
 - Budge
 - "O, woe!"
 - Mode of procedure: Abbr.
 - Golden-rule preposition
 - Part of N.B.
 - Comedian
 - Johnson
 - Chore
 - Rover's offering
 - Crony

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...
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WEATHER

	C	F	Clear		C	F	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Shower
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	MUNICH	23	73	Fair
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	NICE	24	75	Fair
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	OSLO	25	77	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	PARIS	26	79	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	PRAGUE	27	81	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	ROME	28	82	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Cloudy
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	TEHRAN	29	84	Sunny
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	TOKYO	29	84	Clear
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	WASHINGTON	28	82	Fair
ALBANY	19	66	Clear	ZURICH	25	77	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
July 4, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JOLIOS BARR & Co. Ltd.

(d) Barbond	SP\$3.05	(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.23
(d) Bond	SP\$1.01	(w) Transatlantic Fund (A&P)	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$1.01	(w) Transatlantic Fund (A&P)	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$1.01	(w) Transatlantic Fund (A&P)	\$1.47

BANK OF AMERICA & CO.

(d) Bond	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisse	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Actions Suisse	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Actions Suisse	SP\$3.05	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

DTI INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Concentration	DM\$2.69	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Concentration	DM\$2.69	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Concentration	DM\$2.69	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

FIDELITY (BERMUDA)

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$20.75	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$20.75	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$20.75	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED

(w) Berry Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Berry Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Berry Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

JARDINE FLEMING

(w) Jardine Int'l Growth	SP\$2.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Jardine Int'l Growth	SP\$2.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Jardine Int'l Growth	SP\$2.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.

(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$6.84	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

SEPRO

(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	\$12.37	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	\$12.37	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	\$12.37	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

(w) Portofino & Est.	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Portofino & Est.	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(w) Portofino & Est.	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) America-Valor	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) America-Valor	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) America-Valor	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

(d) Bond	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Bond	SP\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

(d) Atlantic Fund	DM\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Atlantic Fund	DM\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47
(d) Atlantic Fund	DM\$1.50	(w) Capital Fund	\$1.47

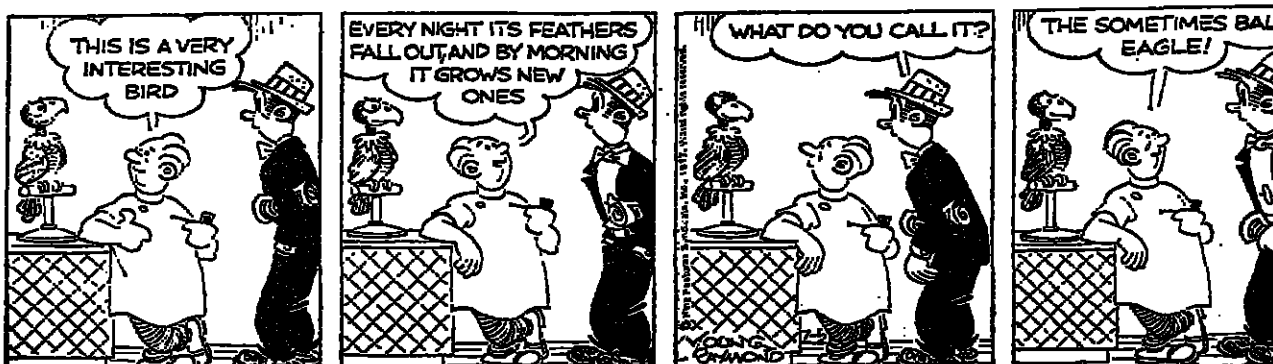
PEANUTS



B.C.



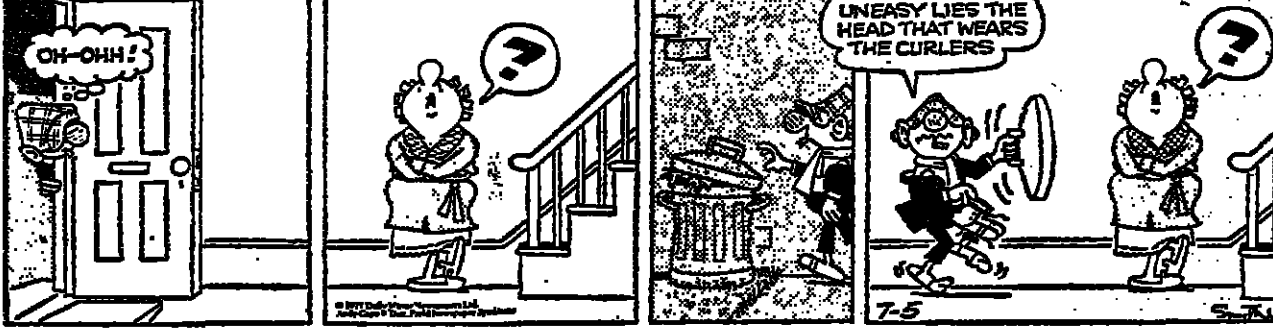
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPTAIN



IDREX



MORGAN M.D.

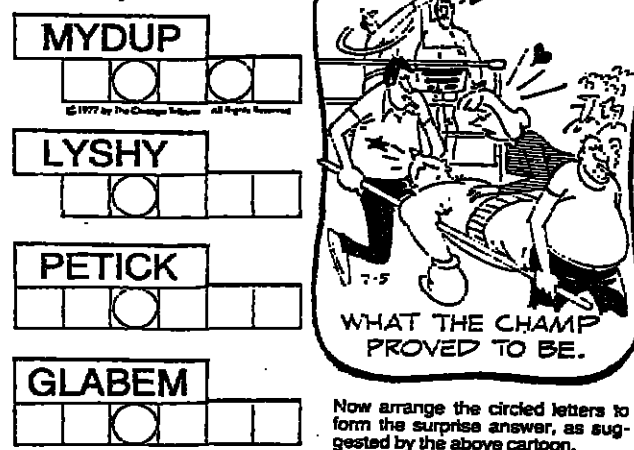


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

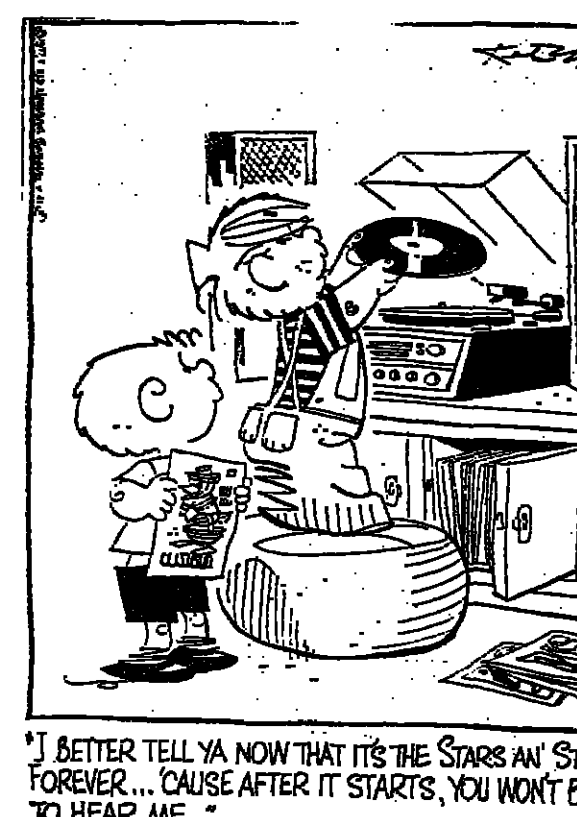


Print answer here: A _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHOWY CREEL ANYWAY SCHEME

Answer: What the patriotic eye doctor always said to his patients—OH, SAY CAN YOU SEE?

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A MOMENT OF TRUE FEELING

By Peter Handke. Translated from German by Ray Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 133 pp. \$7.9

Reviewed by John Leonard

"WAS WAR wirklich im All?" asked Rainer Maria Rilke. A good question. I will tell you what is real in the world, at least this morning: my impatience is impatience, a critical category? If I am impatient inside Peter Handke's new novel, is it my fault or is it Peter Handke's? "Something has happened to me. I can't doubt it any more," said Antoine Roquentin in Jean-Paul Sartre's "La Nausée." Nothing at all has happened to me; I just sit here, annoyed.

And Sartre, along with Rilke, is part of the problem, because Sartre has already written "A Moment of True Feeling" and called it, in 1938, "La Nausée," so why should Peter Handke have to do it over again?

And Kafka, along with Rilke and Sartre, is also part of the problem, because Kafka also wrote "A Moment of True Feeling" and called it, in 1912, "The Metamorphosis." When we understand that Sartre was more or less rewriting the book that Rilke wrote in 1910 and called "The Notes of Malte Laurids Brigge," and that Kafka was trying to help out Dostoevsky's "Underground" Man, who complained in 1864 that no matter how many times he tried he "could not even become an insect," we are entitled to wonder why Peter Handke bothers.

According to the Underground Man, "The enjoyment... was from feeling myself that one had reached the last barrier, that it was horrible, but that it could not be otherwise: that there was no escape for you: that you could never become a different man: that even if time and faith were still left you to change into something different you would most likely not wish to change: or if you did wish to, even then you would do nothing: because perhaps in reality there was nothing for you to change into."

Whereas Malte Laurids Brigge wanted to know, "Is it possible that, in spite of inventions and progress, in spite of culture, religion, and wisdom, one has remained at the surface of life? Is it possible that even this surface, which would at least have been something, has been covered with an incredibly dull material till it looks like salon furniture during the summer vacation?"

On the other hand, Gregor Feuchtinger, of course, his name has to be Gregor—in "A Moment of True Feeling" feels that "things would never again be the same as before... nor did he want them to be. Actually they never had been."

It may be a bad idea for Gregor to have intended which never, ever smile, as some so parodic kiss on the modernism and styl. If so, what a silly writer of so much waste his time with Gregor is to be taken as he takes himself tedious.

You will notice if I did I mention exile

John Leonard is of The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan

South found the safest line of play to bring home a slam on the diagrammed deal. When he had digested the unusual distribution and symmetry of his red suits, he opened quietly with one heart and then jumped in diamonds. If he had been able to bid diamonds three times, he would have completed the picture of six-trick distribution, but North raised to six diamonds before this rare technical sequence could be completed.

South won the opening club lead with the ace in dummy and studied his problem. The chance of making effective use of dummy's spades was remote, so he had to work on hearts. With any three-two break it would be easy to make 12 tricks, so he had to concentrate on four-one splits. He assumed provisionally that the hearts would not break five-zero nor the diamonds four-zero.

There were three choices: to draw trumps immediately, to take an immediate heart finesse or to play the heart ace immediately.

Playing trumps at once ensures success: when the trumps divide two-two or there is a singleton heart king somewhere. It loses when the trumps are three-one and either defender has a small singleton heart.

If the declarer takes a heart finesse and wins the trick, his contract is safe with careful play. He may succeed if the player on his left is void in hearts and he will succeed if the same player has a singleton heart king and exactly two

ما شاء الله

Check-Stalling Course

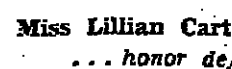
U.S. Church Unit Assails TV Sex

your next step is to involve the computer. It's what we call in the check-stalling business, 'the final solution.'"

The Neon Sign as National Symbol in Japan

The psychological link between neon and enjoyment dates to the red-light quarters of the past when Tokyo was known as Edo, according to Mr. Minami. "The bright light always meant amusement or

During the oil crisis the Japanese government ordered all neon signs switched off and even now the hours of operation are curtailed by law. Mr. Takamura has a response for people who suggest that his neon signs waste money and energy: "Tokyo was all burned down after the war and I don't want it to happen again. While the neon is alight, the world is at peace."



Prasanta Mukherjee, a 26-year-old Indian who dreamed of emulating Sir Francis Chichester and other lone British sailors, asked directions from police on Sunday and then set out from Southampton bound for Calcutta, 8,000 miles away. Hampshire police said the

A campaign to unseat it in Madison, Wis., who as a sexually permissive atm and the provocative clot today's women provided vitation to rape, has been rapidly ahead. Leaders of to force a recall election judge, Archie Simonson, s petitions have already ved by 21,570 people, 570 m required. Simonson m comments from the bench tending a 15-year-old b had pleaded no contest rape of a 16-year-old g high school. He ordered to spend a year at hom court supervision.

—SAMUEL JUS

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مجلس